

ious for Adjournment

Legislation Is Still Pending
Congress Goes Into Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The 93rd Congress failed to adjourn today after conferees killed multi-million dollar federal bills on Social Security and a bill to limit the President's power to cut government spending.

from the Social Security bill were both President Nixon's reform of the welfare program for poor families, which contained in the House bill, a Senate compromise to test proposals of welfare reform by making any wholesale changes.

It emerged from a Senate conference, the Social Security bill totaled \$6 billion, pared down of many items in hopes of avoiding a denial veto.

ail Bomb
urts Postal
erk in N.Y.

by Emanuel Perlmutter
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—An all clerk had both hands injured yesterday when an envelope similar to those that have been sent by Arab terrorists exploded as he was handling it in his office.

The explosion marked the first in an American had been injured by such a mailed device. The letter bomb from a man that failed to explode were used last week by two others.

York women associated with the last month, bomb letters from Amsterdam and Malaysia, allegedly by the Black Sepia Arab terrorist organization, were being shown up in cities and the world. An Israeli army official was killed in one of the bomb letters.

Some of the bomb letters have notes alleging they were from Black September group. The authorities declined to disclose the contents of the envelope exploded in the Bronx.

Finger Blown Off
The clerk injured yesterday was Iliana Figueroa, 26. He was on to Fordham Hospital, where he was reported that the small finger had been blown off his hand and that an operation had been performed to extract fragments of the explosive that had lodged in his left hand. He was said to be resting comfortably.

He and police and federal officials led to the post office. Fear there might be other bomb letters there, they brought a dog trained to detect the sense of gunpowder. After the mail had sufficed at other mail branches, the office, apparently not detecting explosives, the bomb letters were there.

about a dozen clerks and letter carriers were in the office when the explosion occurred. Mr. Figueroa was sitting at a desk in a small room routinely stamping mail when he tried to seal an open envelope containing explosive. It went off, sound like a cherry bomb, according to other clerks.

rial Date Set
in Nixon Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy Friday set a trial date Oct. 31 for a suit brought by a group called the Citizens for the Freedom of Information Act, who sought to force disclosure of documents of those who contributed more than \$10 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign. It was generally believed here that there would not be time for court to act—should it decide to force disclosure—before election day, Nov. 7.

The \$10 million was contributed before the new federal law requiring disclosure of donors was enacted into effect last April. The Committee for the Re-election of the President had received the money as "cash on hand" at that time.

S. Africa Bars
Visas for Probes
Of U.S. Firms

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—South Africa will no longer grant visas to foreigners who wish to carry out research into black employment policies in the republic, Interior Minister C. M. Mulder said in a newspaper interview published here today.

In the interview with the Johannesburg Sunday Express, Mr. Mulder said, "The kind of research these people want to do has been done well enough in the past, and I will not grant any more visas for this purpose."

But, elaborating on a statement last weekend that he would refuse to allow people wanting to investigate the activities of foreign-backed companies to enter South Africa, Mr. Mulder said, "On principle, to open South Africa's doors to everyone who breathes."

Mr. Mulder said that just about every other week he receives applications from people—mainly from American universities—for visas to come to do some kind of research into the position of workers in factories where American money is invested.

Many of these people, he said, have gone back to the United States and started "Stop Investing in South Africa" campaigns.

Archbishop Poletti, a moderately progressive prelate of 58, replaced Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, who died last August. Archbishop Poletti has been running the Rome diocese as the cardinal's deputy for the past three years during Cardinal Dell'Acqua's poor health.

Italy Ship Sinks
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Tory Parley Ends With Pleas for Moderation

By Alvin Shuster

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Conservative party delegates, well-tailored, well-coiffured and well-tutored, streamed out of the Empress Ballroom at noon yesterday after four days of pledges, parties and politics.

The governing Tory party decided at the outset to make every effort to capture the center of British politics with appeals to moderation and reason. And, except for a bitter debate on the admission of Asians expelled from Uganda, the machinery was efficient enough to make August's Republican convention look disorderly by comparison.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who concluded the annual conference yesterday with a 35-minute exhortation, sat through much of the debate, danced at the balls, and dined—without visible security—in the Louis XVI Room at the Imperial Hotel. He came out on top at this conference, as the political commentators all concluded, but no one had expected otherwise.

Even so, the party of those

"born to rule" was clearly not having much fun with the job. Anxiety ran deep, as reflected in public speeches and in private conversations in the corridors, along the promenade of this seaside resort and in the tuxedo-filled bars of the headquarters hotel.

The violence in Northern Ireland remains unsolved and, as Mr. Heath said to the conference yesterday morning, "It haunts us every day."

Constant worries include militant workers who, Mr. Heath asserted, were "abusing" the country's freedom and democracy.

The crucial political issue, however, remained inflation. And Mr. Heath and his ministers urged the unions to cooperate in his voluntary anti-inflation program, which includes the equivalent of a 45-a-week limit on wage increases and a 5 percent rise in prices for one year.

The dim prospects for achieving this cooperation led many here last week to talk quietly of the chances of a general election next year, even though Mr. Heath's term runs until 1976.

In support, some officials outlined this hypothesis:

The voluntary program collapses. Mr. Heath, moving even further from his policy of free-market economics, forces through a law freezing wages and prices. The unions resist the law, bring the country to a halt, and Mr. Heath goes to the country on the issue of who rules—the government or the unions.

According to those close to him, Mr. Heath would clearly prefer to wait until 1974, until after Britain is well-entrenched in the Common Market. In his view, this would make it even more difficult for any new Labor government to reopen the issue of entry, as pledged at the opposition party's conference.

Apart from that, no prime minister wants to call an election any sooner than he has to, unless certain of victory. Mr. Heath is well behind in the polls.

In his speech, Mr. Heath said that the outcome of "any future election" depended on convincing, not those in the hall, but the many undecided in Britain. He appealed for unity and asserted

that the conference was a "triumph for moderation, decency and good sense."

This was partly a reference to the debate Thursday when the conference rejected the effort by Enoch Powell, the voice of the right wing, to condemn the government for admitting the Uganda Asians.

Heath Sees Ministers

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Mr. Heath today had talks with three senior cabinet colleagues on new efforts to win trade union help in checking inflation in Britain.

Mr. Heath and the three ministers—Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Trade and Industry Minister John Davies and Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan—held discussions at Chequers, the prime minister's country home west of London.

Tomorrow, the ministers will meet trade union and industry chiefs for a daylong discussion on the British government's proposals for voluntary wage and price restraint.

Japan Floats Biggest Ship In the World

KURE, Japan, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The world's largest ship, the 477,000-ton deadweight tanker Globtik Tokyo, was launched here yesterday—followed by a prediction that it would soon be dwarfed.

The ship is one of two of the same tonnage ordered from Japan by Kashmiri shipping magnate Rabi Tikoo to carry 130 million gallons of crude oil.

It will go into service in February, when it is chartered by a Japanese firm from Mr. Tikoo's London-based Globtik tanker company.

The builders predicted that it will not long remain the world's largest ship. Mr. Tikoo told a press conference that he was considering ordering tankers of up to 700,000 tons.

UDA Says They're Vietnam Vets

Ex-GIs Said to Be Training Militant Ulster Protestants

BELFAST, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Protestant Ulster Defense Association said today that American Vietnam war veterans are training its men in weapons and guerrilla warfare.

Police appealed on television, meanwhile, for information on the murders of three Catholics yesterday, the latest in a series of 70 killings since July which police blame on Irish Republican Army or Protestant sectarian squads.

The bloody three-year battle between minority Catholics, majority Protestants and British troops has killed 604 men, women and children.

The UDA spokesman said a number of American veterans had approached the UDA and their offer of help had been accepted.

In Belfast Now

"They are at present in Belfast instructing recruits in weapons and guerrilla warfare," the spokes-

man said. He would not say how many veterans were involved.

It was the first indication that the militant UDA, established earlier this year as a Protestant answer to the IRA, was receiving outside help.

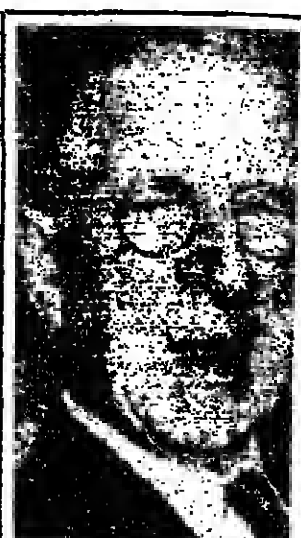
The IRA has relied heavily on Irish organizations in the United States for money and modern weapons. Police and army seizures of UDA arms dumps on the other hand, have often turned up old-fashioned and in some cases hand-made firearms.

The UDA has plenty of men in its ranks who served with British forces in the guerrilla campaigns in Aden, Cyprus and Malaysia, and have the training needed, but it is short of modern weapons.

In the murders yesterday, gunmen fired five shots into a Catholic-owned wine shop in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood in south Belfast. One man died at the scene and another later in hospital. A third was seriously injured.

Police also found the body of a 28-year-old Catholic man shot in the head in the Protestant Castlereagh district of east Belfast.

"These senseless killings will go on until the public make up its mind to come forward with information to nail these murderers," a police spokesman said. In another incident, an ambulance crew found a Catholic man wounded in the chest and arm lying near the Unity Flats Catholic apartment block near the city center. Local residents said he was the victim of an IRA kangaroo court.



Eamon de Valera at

90th Birthday For De Valera

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Republic celebrated his 90th birthday yesterday. Still viewed with either reverence or hate but with indifference by his countrymen, Mr. de Valera is now weak and almost blind, acknowledged by all as politician who most influenced his country's destiny in the 20th century.

He survived a revolution, a war of independence against Britain and a bloody civil

Peron Says He's Going to Argentina 'Very, Very Soon'

ROME, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Juan Peron said in an interview broadcast Friday that he will return to Argentina "very, very soon." The exiled dictator, interviewed at his Madrid home, also indicated that he had not yet decided whether to stand in next year's Argentine presidential elections, despite special laws issued by the military regime under which candidates had to be declared by Aug. 25.

Mr. Peron said: "My men preparing my journey. They take me to Argentina. I do know when it will happen will be at the opportune moment, but I think very, very soon. I have not considered it necessary to return but now I feel the moment near—perhaps it is a question of days."

Commenting on the special presidential election law, Mr. Peron said it was destined for a single man—destined for him. He said the law was obviously anti-constitutional, and added: "The president will be myself. He will be another man, whatever the case he will be chosen by the people not by the military dictatorship."

Gen. Bujanj Dies, Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (AP).—Col. Gen. Viktor Bujanj, 53, chief of the general staff of Yugoslav armed forces since 1970, died today here suddenly.

He joined Marshal Tito's forces in 1941, serving in commanding posts and getting training in a pilot school in Soviet Union. After the war, he commanded the Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft forces, serving also as assistant minister.

A national hero, Col. Gen. Bujanj is largely credited for leading out the conception of Yugoslavia's defense development. He was the Soviet Union's first Yugoslav military attaché in Moscow after the war.

Joseph Kammels, 58, long-time concertmaster of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, died Friday, it was announced. Mr. Kammels, brother of actress Ida Kammels, starred in "The House on Street" as concertmaster in Warsaw State Radio Orchestra before immigrating to Israel in 1937.

Bomb Searches On Cunard Ships

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Searches of 29 Cunard cargo ships throughout the world for an alleged bomb have turned up "absolutely nothing," a spokesman at Cunard's Brookbank headquarters said today.

He said the line ordered the searches yesterday after an anonymous telephone caller demanded \$200,000 in return for the name of the ship in danger. "Searches have now been carried out," the spokesman said. "We have had nothing back from any of the ships or our agents. We are satisfied that the searches have shown absolutely nothing."

"The ships are now proceeding in their normal way," Cunard's Brookbank said. The freight-handling division of the Cunard passenger line, though the caller said the alleged bomb was aboard a freighter, police guarding the gangways of the liner QEE at Southampton were placed on special alert.

5 Cardinals, 100,000 Attend Memorial Rite at Auschwitz

OSWIECIM, Poland, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Five Roman Catholic cardinals, including two from the United States, led more than 100,000 persons today in a special service on the site of the former Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp here.

The 90-minute ceremony commemorated the first anniversary of the beatification of a Polish monk who perished at Auschwitz in 1941 after volunteering to die for a fellow prisoner.

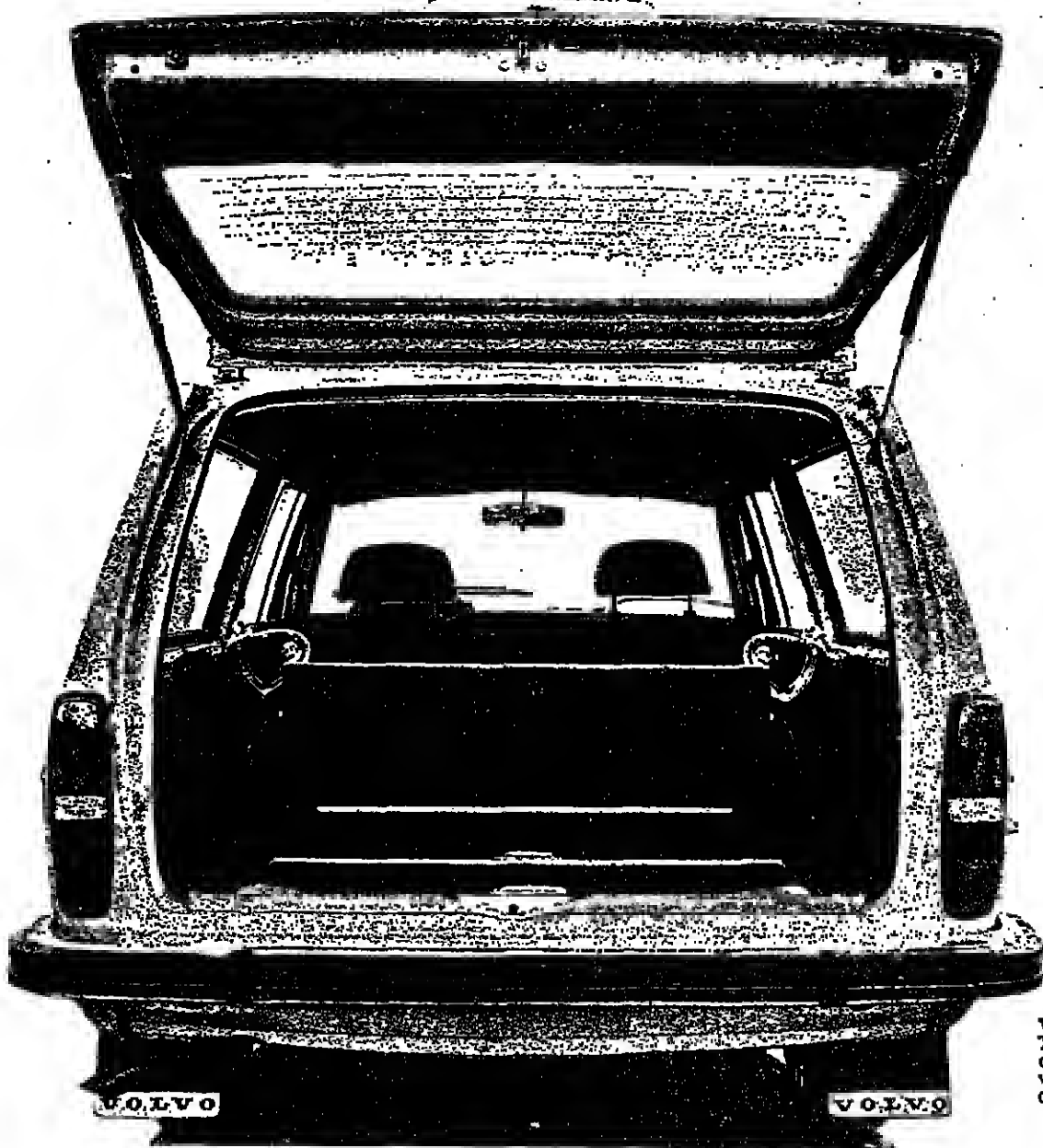
Church officials said that they could not recall a larger gathering at Auschwitz, where more than four million persons were killed by the Nazis during World War II.

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, celebrated mass at a raised wooden dais flanked on three sides by a 10-foot barbed-wire fence that still surrounds the camp site. On the platform with him

were John Cardinal Wrigg, former bishop of Pittsburgh; Paolo Cardinal Bertoli of Rome; Karol Cardinal Wojtyla of Krakow; and Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the primate of Poland. "This spot shall pass into history as the nadir of human events," Cardinal Krol told the crowd.

"Mankind can comprehend it only when they stand as we now on this spot," he said. Among those on the dais were Stanislaw Gajowicki, 70, former Auschwitz inmate who Nazi guards selected in August 1941 to die as a reprisal for an attempted prison break.

When Mr. Gajowicki cried out that he had a wife and children, a Polish priest, the Rev. Maximilian Kolbe, volunteered to die for him. Father Kolbe was starved for 10 days in a cell, then was killed by an injection of acid. Pope Paul VI has beatified Father Kolbe.



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Russia, Red Bloc Open Drive to Control TV by Satellite

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A high-level campaign to prevent nations from beaming unwanted propaganda programs in satellites to its citizens has begun by the Soviet Union and its allies.

The move grows out of fears that Soviet scientific and political circles that direct transmission from a satellite to a television receiver could surge traditional methods of propaganda. In the words of Eastern European scientists, and provide opportunities for interference in a nation's media.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko asked the UN in September to give urgent attention to an international convention outlawing unwanted broadcasting in space. The proposal has been expanded upon in a series of detailed papers by Soviet and Eastern European scientists at a 2nd International Astronautical Congress held here.

Use of satellites for broadcast directly to home receivers is in the development stage but, according to reports given here, last technical problems are a solution.

Relay Use New

Satellites have been used for years to relay broadcasts on a transmitter to a single receiver that can then distribute the program by conventional means. A more sophisticated system, by which a satellite will relay a program to several thousand large "community receivers" is to be tested by the UN in 1974 and, if successful, will be used in educational programming for 5,000 villages in India.

The next step, considered by experts here to be likely within a decade, will be broadcasting by powerful transmitters in stationary orbiting satellites to an unlimited number of home television sets equipped at low cost to receive the signal.

While the several Communist powers dealing with the subject are raising cautionary questions about satellite broadcasting, tensions from the United States and other Western nations have, in the most part, spoken enthusiastically of the time when signals from the sky can spread news, culture, sports and even birth-control information to underdeveloped areas where conventional television transmission is lacking or difficult.

The United States and other Western nations have stressed, however, that the content of the broadcasts should be determined by the receiving country.

The Russians are concerned about two possible problems: direct broadcasting into a nation that does not want to receive it and so-called spillover broadcasting, in which a program beamed

by agreement into one country also can be received by neighboring countries, whether they want it or not.

The problems cannot be adequately dealt with technically, in the view of the Soviet Union, and should, therefore, be dealt with politically, preferably in the form of an international convention under the aegis of the UN.

British tests cited here indicated that the smallest feasible reception area for such broadcasts would have a 400-mile diameter, larger than some European countries. Electronic jamming, the method traditionally used by some Communist nations to prevent reception of outside radio programs, would be too expensive and probably ineffective against satellite television, speakers here have said.

The degree of Soviet concern, as N.M. Poulantzas, a Greek expert on space law, told the congress, is indicated by a provision of its draft treaty "to use any means at its disposal, including jamming and even the destruction of the artificial satellite," to end unwanted broadcasts.

Although UNESCO, other international organizations and some nations have studied the issue, the proposal by the Soviet Union "is the most comprehensive and the most binding," according to Dr. Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Dr. Kosciuszko is head of a Warsaw University task force studying all aspects of satellite broadcasting, including preparation of cultural programs suitable for reception by Polish-Americans.

Soviet Draft

The Soviet draft treaty contains these key provisions: Broadcasting from one country to another could be carried out only when there is a formal agreement between the two nations and no satellite broadcast could contain material that could lead to war, encourage anti-state activities, interfere with the internal affairs of another country or damage another country's economy.

Besides "interference in home affairs, disturbances in the economic field and political propaganda," Dr. Kosciuszko said, satellite broadcasting also presents possibilities for "undermining the basis of local culture" through programs featuring "pornography, drugs and atrocities."

There has even been discussion, he said, of "undetectable, subliminal" broadcasting from space that, without the receiving country being aware of it, could affect its populace.

Similar concerns and assessments were expressed by speakers from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, although two key Soviet speakers on the subject canceled their talks and withdrew their papers, giving no explanation.



PARLA CHINESE?—Roman teen-agers walk past one of many posters advertising courses in the Chinese language which are now appearing in downtown Rome.

Portuguese General Admits, Regrets Raid Into Senegal

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Portuguese troops crossed the northeast border into Senegal, killed a Senegalese soldier and wounded a Senegalese soldier, the Portuguese high command said yesterday.

Gen. Antonio Spínola, governor of Portuguese Guinea and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said in a special communiqué that he had apologized to Senegalese authorities for the incident, which occurred Thursday.

Gen. Spínola's communiqué said: "On Oct. 12 at 1800 hours a force of the Portuguese Army consisting of three armored cars violated the Senegal frontier in the region of Pirada, causing the death of one soldier of a detachment of the Senegal Army and the wounding of another as well as the death of a civilian of Portuguese nationality."

"The commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Guinea armed forces regrets profoundly the occurrence and has taken legal steps in regard to the commander of the force, preliminary to a court-martial."

Accord With Rhodesia

Meanwhile, Portugal and Rhodesia have agreed to close ranks in the face of increased guerrilla activity in southern Africa, officials of both countries said yesterday.

The agreement followed a one-hour meeting Friday between Portuguese Premier Marcello

Two Yemens Prepare for Peace Talks

ADEN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Military committees from Yemen and Southern Yemen are holding their first meeting today to prepare for the withdrawal of forces from their borders, scope of two weeks' fighting.

They will meet under the auspices of Salim al-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League and chairman of an Arab mediation committee which has worked out a six-point formula to normalize relations between the two Yemens.

Mr. al-Yafi and the Algerian member of the mediation committee, together with the Southern Yemeni military committee, drove early today to Dhala, 88 miles north of here.

From Dhala, scene of recent clashes with the northern forces, Mr. al-Yafi was expected to go to Qataba, about two miles across the border, to meet the Yemeni military committee.

Mr. al-Yafi will then arrange for the two committees to have their first meeting on the united border, which runs through a boulder-strewn valley.

Formation of joint military committees was provided under the formula contained in a statement released by the mediation committee Friday. The military committees will set up joint patrols to prevent military concentrations on the borders.

India and Pakistan Meeting on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP).—Indian and Pakistani generals trying to resolve a deadlock in negotiations on the issue of control in Kashmir met for three-and-a-half hours yesterday and scheduled another meeting for tomorrow, the Indian Defense Ministry reported.

The meeting yesterday began the seventh round of negotiations. The talks began in early August, and both sides concede that all issues have been settled except control of an area of about seven square miles in the Mirpur area, 180 miles northeast of Rawalpindi, Pakistan, and 400 miles north of New Delhi. The area is said to be under Indian control.

India Seeks Renewal of U.S. Project

For Detection Net On China Border

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The United States and India are discussing the possible resumption of construction of an electronic surveillance system along the China border, according to Indian government sources.

The project, called Peace Indigo, was begun by the Indian government and private American companies and involved U.S. electronic components. When India and Pakistan went to war last December, the Nixon administration suspended arms sales to both countries. This embargo included devices of the type used in Peace Indigo.

According to Indian sources, however, India had contracts with several American companies, and the U.S. government was therefore breaking a legitimate business agreement.

These sources said that discussions were now under way here between American diplomats and the Foreign Ministry.

"The government of the United States, by an act of state, has delayed implementation of these contracts," an informant said. However, the sources indicated that the fact that talks between the two governments were going on was a cause for some optimism.

Waiting Patiently

"We are waiting patiently for things to work out," a source said.

The informants refused to reveal the amount of money involved in the contracts, but it was understood that they call for payment in U.S. dollars, which are precious to India because of its foreign exchange shortage.

U.S. Embassy sources refused to comment on the Peace Indigo project, to the extent of not even admitting that such a project existed.

According to Indian sources, a March, 1971, contract with Dynamics, Inc. was for radar equipment and "certain services." None of the radar gear has arrived in India, "but we have received some of the services," an informant stated.

It is understood that the radar equipment would link electronically India's northern frontier surveillance system and its inland military command areas, perhaps as far away as New Delhi.

Effect on Diplomatic Snarl

The current talks' effect on Peace Indigo could have implications for Indo-American relations—now at low ebb—as well as for a broader sphere on the entire subcontinent.

Many Indians believe that President Nixon has willingly sacrificed U.S. relations with India in order to gain détente with China.

If the United States blocked resumption of the project, therefore, one conclusion almost certain to be drawn in New Delhi would be that the Nixon administration did not want to strengthen India's ability to spy on America's "new friend."

On the other hand, by allowing even "nonlethal" military communications equipment into India, the United States would be inviting protests and demands from Pakistan.

The Indian government is well aware of the U.S. position and as a result seems to be going out of its way not to irritate the Nixon administration and place the Peace Indigo project in further jeopardy.

Flemings March Near Brussels

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Some 20,000 people took part in a noisy march at Vilvoorde, on the northern outskirts of Brussels today, demanding fair treatment for Flemish speakers in the capital's area.

Several shop windows were broken down and dragged along the ground during the demonstration, organized by the Vlaamse Volksbeweging (the Flemish Popular Movement).

A counterdemonstration called by a French-speaking organization failed when only about 150 people turned up.

The Flemish demonstrators called for decentralization and regionalization, respect for the Flemish inhabitants of Brussels and protection from what they called the Frenchification of Flemish areas of the Brabant province surrounding the capital.

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Chile's Mounting Crisis

The current crisis in Chile was precipitated by a trucking strike—a strangulation of transport that is sufficiently dangerous to the national economy and stability in itself. But in the broader sense it marks a growing awareness in Chile that democratic Marxism does not work—in that country, at least—despite a long tradition, unusual in Latin American politics, of majority rule.

Perhaps, in fact, there was never really a majority that favored Marxism, even of the more or less gradualist brand espoused by President Salvador Allende Gossens. Or perhaps the growing economic stringencies that have brought so many Chileans into conflict with their government are due to ineptitude in applying the principles of piece-by-piece Marxism in a country that has lived by private enterprise for a good many years, and in a world where that system dominates a substantial area of trade.

Whatever the reasons, special to Chile, for the increasing sense of economic catastrophe, that sense has mounted to a point where confrontation has supplanted cooperation as the mood and practice of the hour, and where left and right are polarizing for decisive struggle. It suggests that the orthodox Marxists were correct in their assumption that the only way in which true socialism can be achieved is by a dictatorship—of the proletariat or some group speaking in its name—which will impose socialism by fiat, and prevent criticism or failure to collaborate by force. And which will do so by

massive injections of Marxism into the economy, not by partial measures.

Curiously, this does not apply to what the right is fond of calling "creeping socialism," the gradual assumption of power over the economy by governments which do not profess to be Marxist. Even in such instances, as the British are discovering, and as many other welfare states suspect, there may be an ultimate clash between unions or other organized economic groups and the government. The complete autonomy of capital in any advanced economy has long since been restricted; can rival autonomies, of management and labor, co-exist permanently? Can government be more than a mere arbiter, less than an autocrat?

In terms of production, and even of distribution, modified capitalism has worked quite well, as any comparison of gross national products and standards of living will show, at least among the nations industrialized during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. But what of those states whose peoples are still largely agricultural, or engaged in extractive industries? How can Chilean copper (or Bolivian tin, or the petroleum of many underdeveloped nations) be applied to create a truly national well-being? Many expedients have been, and are being, tried, from outright communism to various forms of national socialism. Chile's modified Marxism, applied by representative government, is at a point of no return—if any human agencies or societies are ever so definitively shaped.

Growing Scrutable

On the record of one year in the United Nations, the People's Republic of China has shown itself to be neither wrecker nor catalyst in the institutions of world diplomacy. Chinese spokesmen remain uncompromising in verbal endorsement of the principles of global revolution, but the actual behavior of the Peking government follows the dictates of classic power politics by traditional nation-states.

The broad foreign policy statement before the General Assembly by Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was full of the fierce ideological analyses which have been constants in Peking's verbal output. War is not always bad, only "unjust" wars. Superpowers are continuing to strive for world hegemony. The Third World is piling up huge victories in throwing off the chains of imperialist domination.

As sober students of Chinese foreign policy have long predicted, something of the unyielding dogma is lost in translation into concrete situations. Vietnam is still the scene of an imperialist war in Chinese eyes, yet there is no current evidence of overt Chinese encouragement of Hanoi. The Arab cause and the restoration of Palestinian rights receives fulsome verbal backing, yet Mr. Chiao was unexpectedly forceful in denouncing assassinations and hijackings as

a means of waging political struggles. Japan, which in Chinese propaganda is simmering with latent militarism and frustrated ambitions, is now joined in diplomatic relations with Peking and in the promise of long-term commercial collaboration. West Germany has now extended diplomatic recognition to China; so have more than twenty other countries in the past year.

"We should look at all these major changes as links in a chain," Premier Chou En-lai recently told a delegation of American newspaper editors. The anchor to this outgoing chain of foreign policy is not Peking's dream of world revolution, as nervous Western governments had long feared, or romantic Maoist radicals once hoped. It is rather the traditional reaction of a nation-state confronting fifty hostile armed divisions on its frontier. It is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that has been the target of most of Peking's invective in the United Nations.

Settled in the world organization, China has joined the game of nation-state power politics, with state interests not too different in nature from those of old bourgeois states. Just as bygone revolutionaries discovered, once they are accepted into the game, there are advantages in playing by the rules.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace by Annihilation

After the latest and longest round of high-level peace talks in Paris, both North Vietnamese and American officials agreed last week that numerous difficult problems remained in the way of a settlement. That was self-evident as President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam reaffirmed his rejection of any compromise, and as the United States government continued to underwrite President Thieu's intransigence with a prolongation of the most intensive air assault in history.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese dictator flung down the gauntlet to rumors of accommodation in Paris, reiterating his "four no's"—no political role for the Communists, no coalition, no territorial concessions and no neutralism. "We have to kill the Communist to the last man before we have peace," he said.

If President Nixon continues to support Mr. Thieu in the manner to which he has

become accustomed, as he has given every indication of doing, that may be the only kind of peace Indochina will ever know—the peace of death. Despite the destruction of the French Mission in Hanoi which focused world attention on the indiscriminate devastation wrought by the American bombing campaign, Pentagon officials from Secretary Laird on down insisted the aerial war would continue unabated.

Although despairing of effective congressional action to stop the war, Senator John Sherman Cooper was among the few who supported a recent effort to cut off funds for the bombing. He did so, the Kentucky Republican said, "to express my feeling that I deplore this bombing and killing on both sides and I must say this as a human being." In the name of humanity, it is past time more Americans spoke out against the blood bath that American power is inflicting on the people of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unbudging Thieu

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu probably will not modify his opposition to the Viet Cong plan calling for his resignation and the creation of a new coalition cabinet. Nothing indicates, however, that

Mr. Thieu will accept a demand to change a position which, as the deadline draws near, is steadily hardening. The Americans—in order to get a decision—will have to put on Saigon as much pressure as they are putting on Hanoi.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1897

VIENNA—The leader of the majority in the Austrian Reichsrath declined to Count Sudeten today that only the Czechs would vote the grant of the provisional settlement between Austria and Hungary, and that all the other parties had refused to do so, being persuaded that in its present state of complete confusion the government would be unable to establish order again. It is now considered that a crisis is immediately at hand.

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1922

LONDON—That the glory of Paris as dictator of fashion is declining and that of America is fast taking a commanding world position in women's styles was the emphatic opinion expressed here by Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous fashion creator. "For some time past," she said, "Paris has lost the initiative. She really does very little now in the way of innovation; America can quite well do without her. And as for England," she said, "they simply cannot dress."



Mafia and Politics — Marriage Italian Style

By Claire Sterling

PALERMO.—A few weeks ago, the Christian Democratic mayor of Caltanissetta, in western Sicily, told the press that he had resigned because the Mafia threatened to kill him if he did not. Nobody was surprised and nobody urged him to stay on and fight back either.

For all the Italian government's crackdown over the past decade—a parliamentary anti-Mafia commission, two special anti-Mafia laws, three mass trials of Mafia bosses, a thousand mafiosi jailed or exiled under police surveillance—there has been no break in a long-standing marriage of convenience between the Mafia and this country's ruling class. Today, as always, a mayor who gets in the Mafia's way here still has very little choice beyond bowing out of office or going out feet first.

If not many Sicilian politicians have been killed by the Mafia lately, it is largely because so few have done anything to get killed for. Vivid memories remain of some who did.

In 1957, the then Christian Democratic mayor of Camporeale, Pasquale Almerico, favored construction of a local dam which would have cost the peasants' misery but ruined the water rights racket run by the local Mafia boss, Vanni Sacco. He also opposed Sacco's proposed enrollment in the Christian Democratic party and told his party so in an urgent memorandum complete with details of Mafia threats and names of the mafiosi who would probably murder him.

'Grand Elector'

Before long, his body was found riddled with 114 bullets. His memorandum had never been circulated among his fellow party leaders, still less the public. His murder, the capo-Mafia, Vanni Sacco, was welcomed into Christian Democratic ranks as a "grand elector" soon afterward and, brought to trial for the killing many years later, was acquitted for lack of evidence. The dam was never built.

That happened 15 years ago, but as a lesson in political horse sense, it might have been yesterday. In fact, the lesson has been driven home. Among those invited to join Premier Leone's new cabinet in Rome this summer was Sicily's most powerful Christian Democrat, Giovanni Gioia, now minister of post and telecommunications.

Not long ago, Gioia leaped into national print for thrusting upon the Sicilian capital of Palermo a mayor of singular renown called Vito Ciancimino—quickly obliged to resign in the ensuing uproar—who had been intensely investigated by the parliamentary anti-Mafia commission and described in an authoritative police report as "the friend, protector and perhaps partner" of the Mafia in Palermo's construction racket. Furthermore, testimony before the anti-Mafia commission indicated that it was Gioia himself who had received the late Mayor Almerico's desperate memorandum in 1957 and thoughtfully tucked it away in a desk drawer.

Along with Gioia in Premier Andreotti's new government team is Sicily's second most powerful Christian Democrat, Salvatore Lima. Now assistant minister of finance in Rome, Lima was mayor of Palermo for seven memorable years. It was under his rule that Mafia killings in Palermo reached a record two a week, while the most fearsome of the Mafia's mammoth construction rackets, muscled in on Palermo's building trades where fabulous fortunes could be made overnight. In the first four years after Lima became mayor, 80 percent of all building permits issued in the regional capital went to just four people, all front men for either La Barbera or contractors giving him generous payoffs. (One managed to graduate in a few years from a pushcart to a million-dollar line of credit in a single Sicilian bank.)

Investigated by the anti-Mafia commission no less intensively than Ciancimino—who happened to be his public works assessor, actually handing out these building permits—Lima swore that he had "never been subjected to Mafia pressure" or had anything to do with it. Nevertheless, a report to the commission by the

Guardia di Finanza (financial police) notes that the Mafia boss Antonio La Barbera worked actively in 1958 for Lima's election and "the physical protection of his person."

The commission's own report notes that fellow-mafiosi often asked their boss La Barbera to help them get favors from Mayor Lima, and its report declares further that Lima's rule as mayor of Palermo was "particularly permeable to Mafia penetration."

There is not much mystery about how men who have been prime targets of the anti-Mafia commission make it to the top in Rome. Like Carmine De Sapio or Mayor Daley, they produce votes, rain or shine. What of the cadres in ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani's (and Gioia's) powerful Christian Democratic faction

are Sicilian. Premier Andreotti relies on his big Sicilian backer, Salvo Lima, for still more. And one in every five dues-paying members of the Christian Democratic party is Sicilian, 45,000 of them in Palermo alone.

Neither is it a secret that the Mafia can deliver or deny solid blocks of the Sicilian vote. There is hardly a town in the four Mafia-infested provinces of western Sicily where a candidate endorsed by the local capo-Mafia could not win without making a single campaign speech. At least one, regularly elected to the Chamber of Deputies on the Christian Democratic ticket, has not only never made a speech to his constituents, but never even opened his mouth on the floor of parliament in Rome.

On the other hand, even a demagogic

palmer could lose if the capo-Mafia's endorsement were withdrawn.

Since nothing in this world is free, support like that naturally has its price. From time to time, political pressures from the mainland may build up enough to generate police roundups, arrests, trials, spells in island exile. But the day has yet to come when the government sequesters a single Mafia mobster's 20-room apartment, or Mercedes, or bankroll, or even slaps one with an income-tax-evasion charge.

In Agrigento, Sicily's best fruit is still the monopoly of three mafiosi who continue to run their business from island exile. So are Ribera's strawberries, the best in Italy. Eighty thousand tons a year of fruit and vegetables are still sold under Mafia control in Palermo's wholesale market, at the highest prices in Italy. Over half of the 7,000 tons of fish sold in Palermo yearly are controlled by just one mafioso. Four in every five of Palermo's meat wholesalers have penal records. So do 32 prominent members of the local chamber of commerce. Even the building contracts to rebuild 17,000 earthquake victims in the Belice Valley, homeless for 13 years, are in the hands of a temporarily exiled mafioso—particularly villainous one, at that.

A Nightmare

This, above all, is what keeps Sicily poor. And it is what keeps Sicily to be live in a nightmare that mainlanders know little, if anything, about. Over a decade ago, the sociologist Danilo Doid described some of the ways a poor Sicilian earns enough to buy a little bread for his children: there are "mummers," who collect manure clandestinely from Palermo's streets (it is city property and they are fined if caught); "pasegers," who loiter outside aristocratic mansions hoping for a chance to carry the "baron's" parcels; teachers who run schools for pickpockets; hawkers of jasmine perfume, brilliantine, good-luck charms, charcoal (38 of whom in one Palermo district alone were fined 8,000 times in 10 years); magicians, barkers, fire-eaters, story tellers and one-man lotteries (five cents a chance for a basket of groceries); "spicciatofaccende," who stand in line at government offices to collect the people's legal papers; "taxists" paid by one doctor or lawyer to lure clients away from another; women who rent leeches for bloodletting, carefully purging them after every feast so that, like the ancient Romans, they can at once come back for more.

"When are you most happy?" Dr. Doid asked one of Sicily's poor. "When I see my children eat... ah, then my heart is filled with joy."

Not much has changed since Dr. Doid described these people, nor could much change be expected so long as Sicily's (and all Italy's) political leaders continue to show the "tolerance bordering on connivance," as the anti-Mafia commission put it, without which the Mafia could not endure. How imminent that moment might be may be judged from yet another recent and interesting personnel arrangement.

In reconstituting its nine-year-old anti-Mafia commission last month, Italy's incoming parliament added a freshman Christian Democratic deputy to it named Giovanni Mattia. As a former assessor of urban planning in Palermo, Mattia too had been interrogated intensively in the past by the very commission of which he is now a member. Plus ça change....

Cells in the Night

But now, there are not only charges, but evidence of vast sums, of hundreds of thousands of secret funds being passed through Mexico to the Republican National Committee, agents of the committee burgling and bugging the Democratic headquarters, fake letters being written on Bill McKinley's stationery to make him look like a bigot, voters asking them to vote Democratic because the Democrats have been good to the black people.

This is not just gutter politics but guerrilla war, and it is not only wrong but illegal. But President Nixon does not follow the principle of Senator Nixon in the Checkers speech. And even when the Air Force bombs Hanoi and blows up the French Mission in Hanoi during what the President calls a very delicate and critical stage in the peace negotiations in Paris, the people not only get no explanation but a suggestion from the secretary of defense that maybe North Vietnamese did it.

And what's worse, these destructive tactics are regarded by many people as being "very clever" and not a single member of the old "respectable Republican establishment" has asked the President publicly to speak out for the honor of the party and the republic.

Letters

Cow-Like

I take minor exception to the article "French, English and a Pinch of Frangiles," concerning the compiling of Harrap's New Standard French and English Dictionary (1971, Oct. 10).

The French never say it's raining like a cow. They have a more penetrating expression: it's raining *hallesbardes* (halberds or pikes). However, since *peche*, the cow, or *rachement*, cow-like, is used whenever we would say "beast" or "beastly" I suppose it can be a beastly rain.

What interests me is if Mr. & Mrs. Reed Ledbetter react the way I do. When I take an American sleeping pill, I sleep like a log. When it's a French one, I sleep in their image. — J. & J. P. JAMES, with, clonidine, Paris.

U.S. Navy's Home Away From Home

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—Most Greeks, skeptical when told the fact—that is that Washington is not in the hands of a temporary executive under Premier Karamanlis (aka ex-ile) and head this country back to parliamentary democracy. But the State Department leaves pressures are dangerous counterproductive and any the sort of direct interference other nations' affairs. Moreover, Washington tend share the belief expressed May by the Assembly of the European Union:

"The present regime can no way be likened to the past fascist dictatorships. There fact no fascist party... is not in the hands of a organized group but in a number of men with a background but not representative the army. Most of the people is singularly passive in the of this power."

Greeks have the comely habit of blaming others for own shortcomings and many here the legends that the installed the colonels five ago and the United States is lecturing on its investment: is the way they like to tote the deal allowing a Sixth fleet force to make the Aegean its home port, which ultimately base some 13,000 navy and navy personnel 6,000 dependents near the sea. The move was unnecessary was primarily sponsored by naval Zumwalt, Chief of Operations, to get an age base, help re-enlistment and rotation. Zumwalt's diplomatic wisdom was indicated in two years ago when he unilaterally prepared to send a carrier a visit, until Washington cited the project.

The rationale of what is a "home porting" is that affords the Sixth Fleet sea facilities, strengthening its status as a key force on NA flank and also as a star of U.S. commitments to the But Athenian comfort and care for the wives and kids are not required for that.

The fleet did a fine job w ing off Russia during the Six-Day War and it had no G home port. Moreover, if it w ed that kind of thing, the efficient harbor of Suda Bay, Crete, well developed by N, is strategically better suited.

Indeed, some leading G forewarn difficulties in the pr arrangement and Under S tary of Foreign Affairs Pali opposed it until he resigned summer. He claimed that be of the fleet under the same r states, the Sixth Fleet was formally committed not to intervene in non-NATO areas the Middle East) if it had a force here. Since his depart this argument has been set by tacit acceptance that the f can do what it likes after leav Greek waters.

Two other objections ra were that a community of sal might cause trouble in the r tively abstemious capital and a new tie would reinforce regime by tangible signs of An isan backing.

The first question has not t wholly answered by agreement place U.S. forces stationed here the fleet under the same r territorial status-of-forces i protection as that accorded re ar NATO troops. There have ready been some ugly incidents drunken brawls and death Since certain of these invol black personnel unexpected G racism has been exposed....

As for the second mat Washington stresses that its i cy toward Greece as an i has, nothing to do with a Athenian regime. Greece has b in NATO for 20 years and regarded as a faithful milit partner. The issue is cerat not NATO or American, b under the North Atlantic p it is self-government.

Nevertheless, this being as it was not a particularly maj decision to increase the Ame r... American association with i regime, above all at a time w it seems to be approaching political dead-end. And to do t to satisfy an admiral's dea to soup up recruitment is har a convincing reason.

It has been evident logic e since 1957, when the colon coup seized control, that the or vice U.S. policy in Greece v to stick by the NATO ally but to express disapproval of t squashing of democracy; also maintain a low profile, even a staining from sending admiral's be photographed, much less fies Of the new arrangement is to i tant contradiction of such a p racy. It is hard to see any reas able strategic justification for

Kissinger's Talks in Paris

Still Many Difficult Things to Be Settled

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—No more than a dozen men here in Hanoi know how far they are from a deal to end the Vietnam war. Indeed, the leaders and their superiors now. After one of the more intense weeks of both diplomatic and political maneuver, each of us can only venture educated guesses from the bits of comment and evidence that have leaked out.

"I think you could assume we would not challenge Le Duc Tho's statement."

Cautious Hope

But the mood at the White House after Mr. Kissinger's breakfast report to the President and Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Friday was one of cautious hope. The administration obviously had a political interest in suggesting hope but it was not selling hard on the propaganda front. The atmosphere was one of serious business in Hanoi as well as Washington—and the North Vietnamese could hardly be accused of wishing to promote Mr. Nixon's cause against Sen. McGovern.

The men in Hanoi have been under some pressure from the Russians to give the United States yet another thorough hearing at the conference table. Nonetheless, the depth of their interest must have been prompted by the promise they saw in Mr. Kissinger's portfolio.

The mood in Saigon was not only serious but anxious. President Thieu demonstrated defiance during the week, insisting that "we will have to kill the Communists to the last man before we can have peace" and vowing never to form a coalition with his enemies, to yield them no territory and promise them no such thing as neutrality. The Hanoi radio denounced the American bombing and argued that the White House was only trying "to dupe" the American voter into expecting an early agreement.

The unavoidable conclusion from all this was that both sides had good reason to engage in active negotiation, that there may now exist a shared desire to strike a bargain—within weeks if not days—but that their obvious mistrust after seven years of open conflict was still blocking agreement on the procedures of political evolution in South Vietnam and mutual disengagement of the rival military forces.

The influence of the election was not lost on either side. President Thieu's defiance during the week, insisting that "we will have to kill the Communists to the last man before we can have peace" and vowing never to form a coalition with his enemies, to yield them no territory and promise them no such thing as neutrality. The Hanoi radio denounced the American bombing and argued that the White House was only trying "to dupe" the American voter into expecting an early agreement.

campaign upon all this was also unclear. Mr. Nixon had long led Hanoi—and its Soviet supporters—to believe that he would be most flexible in his season of political trial. Plainly, he would profit from a settlement, or even from the appearance of progress. But Sen. McGovern's challenge has been so weak thus far that the North Vietnamese may be discounting the value of his pressure or the wisdom of waiting for him to unseat the President. And Mr. Nixon, in these circumstances, may indeed prefer to keep talking and to defer the diplomatic climax until after election day.

What could they be talking about?

The central issue of the war, end thus of any possible peace, has been the disposition of political power in Saigon. Sen. McGovern took the position that this is none of the United States' business and that he would trade a total American withdrawal and indifference to the fate of President Thieu's government for the return of American prisoners.

'A Chance'

President Nixon has insisted that he would not do anything that would leave South Vietnam vulnerable to an early take-over by the Communists militarily or politically, and that his non-Communist allies in Saigon must emerge with at least "a chance" of retaining power indefinitely. He will not end the bombing of North Vietnam until the prisoners are free and he will not cease military aid to South Vietnam until Hanoi's forces are reliably and permanently called home.

To this the North Vietnamese have said that they want a three-party coalition regime in Saigon to replace President Thieu, combining elements of his regime, the Viet Cong and "neutral" figures of their joint designation. They deny that this implies a Communist "take-over" and foresee elections or other political institutions that would perpetuate the three-way sharing of power. Simultaneously they would expect an American withdrawal, guaran-

tees against further American interference and a prisoner release.

The equation that lurks in these rival Washington and Hanoi plans would be the exchange of a Saigon coalition for a total military disengagement by both sides, with effective guarantees that neither process would soon be subverted or sabotaged and some arrangements that would make one dependent on the other.

The few available signs suggest that this is precisely the proposition under discussion and that the details of both political fusion in Saigon and an effective ceasefire and military withdrawals are extremely difficult to work out.

Coalition Formulas

Hanoi could always resume military operations in South Vietnam and Washington could always resume bombing the North, but neither side would have anything to defend if the political arrangements in Saigon resulted in the collapse or slaughter of either wing of a coalition.

During Mr. Kissinger's extraordinary four days of meetings with Le Duc Tho in Paris, Vietnam specialists were said to have been at work here on dozens of problems that might result from different coalition formulas and efforts to protect a ceasefire and to prevent political murder and mayhem. During the talks also, Mr. Thieu kept denouncing coalition as a "wicked design," although he could not—as in 1968—stubbornly await a better deal from a change of Presidents in Washington.

Apparently, the negotiators were discussing that role, if any, Mr. Thieu and his aides might play, at least in leading their portion of a new government. Hanoi broadcasters left the implication that executive power in Saigon would have to be tripartite but that new elections run by the interim coalition could determine the next National Assembly. The United States had always talked of new presidential elections run by Mr. Thieu's administration.

Through the week, the bombings continued, claiming five lives



Three Plans for Peace in Vietnam

As George McGovern last week set forth his proposals for ending the Vietnam war, Henry Kissinger was conducting his latest series of secret talks with Communist representatives in Paris. Whether those talks have produced any loosening in the deadlock between the two sides is not known. What is known is the last public position taken on the major issues by President Nixon, the Vietnamese Communists as represented by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, and Senator McGovern. They are:

Nixon	Communists	McGovern
Cease-fire All fighting in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would cease upon the signing of a political settlement by the United States, the Vietnamese Communists and the Saigon Government. All American troops would be withdrawn within six months after the signing, and all foreign intervention in Indochina would cease.	The United States would set a date for the withdrawal of all its forces from South Vietnam. The Communists would sign a ceasefire with the American forces to permit their orderly withdrawal. But the Communists would not agree to a ceasefire or a political settlement with the Government of President Thieu.	The United States would stop all American bombing and other acts of force in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia immediately upon Mr. McGovern's assumption of the Presidency, without requiring any political settlement. All American troops would be withdrawn from Indochina within 90 days.
War Prisoners As part of the over-all settlement, both sides would release all prisoners during the same six-month period that it takes to withdraw all American troops.	The Communists would start releasing American prisoners when the American pullout begins. All Americans would be released upon completion of the pullout.	The United States would expect that all American prisoners would be released in accordance with the Communists' own proposals.
Political Settlement There would be elections for a new Government of South Vietnam. The United States could participate in the elections and in the international body that would supervise the elections, but Saigon would remain in military control pending formation of the new regime. President Thieu would step down a month before the balloting.	The United States would renounce support of the Thieu Government and support formation of a government of national concord including the Vietcong, representatives of the present Saigon regime other than Mr. Thieu, and neutralist elements belonging to neither grouping. The new coalition would organize election of a constituent assembly, which would write a new constitution and set up a definitive government of South Vietnam.	The United States would help all military assistance to the Thieu Government but would leave the political settlement to the Vietnamese themselves. The United States would cooperate in securing international recognition for any settlement that may be worked out.

in the French Mission in Hanoi and seriously injuring its chief, Pierre Sussan. Ground fighting in South Vietnam centered on hamlets within 20 miles of Saigon. The White House apologized to the French, contending that the damage may have resulted from defensive missiles rather than bombs, but neither side relented militarily for the sake of the talks. More meetings, perhaps many more, will obviously be needed, not only in Paris among adversaries, but in Saigon among allies. If a settlement is within reach, it may still take weeks or months to arrange, for the stakes have been involved over years, indeed, a generation.

**Political Shift Unclear
Norway: After 'No'
To EEC, What Next?**

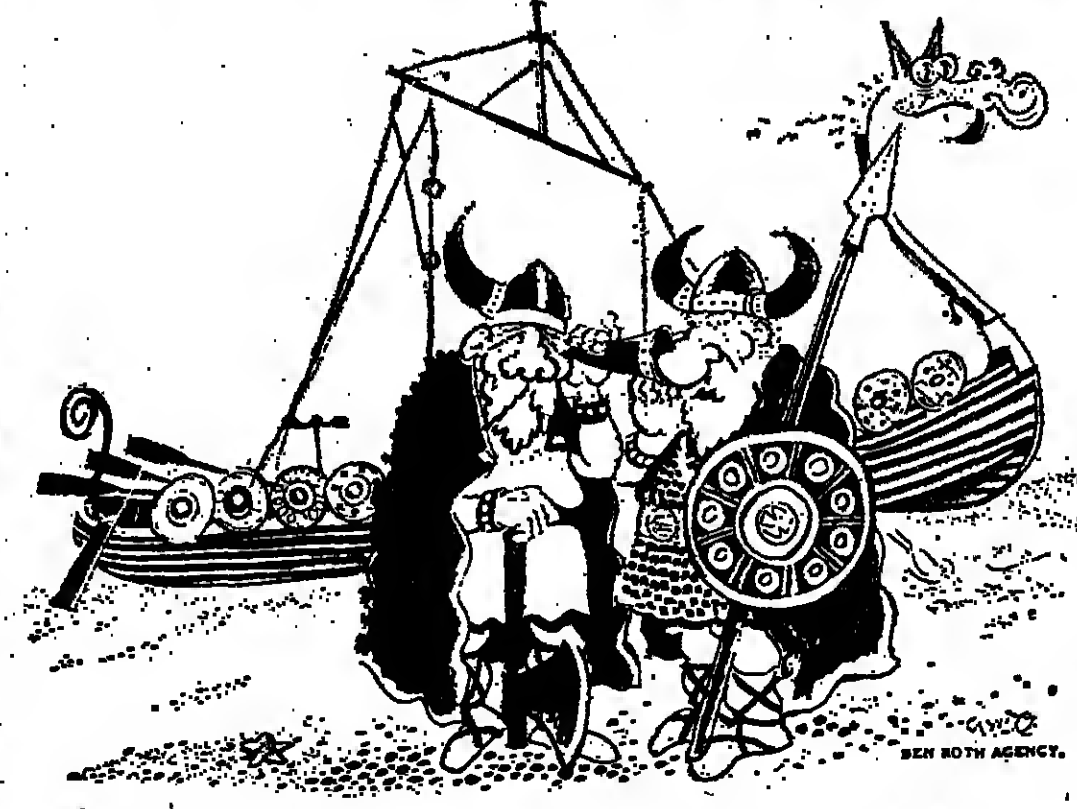
By Bernard D. Nossiter

SLO (WP).—Norway after its "no" to the Common Market displays two faces. One belongs to Einar Gerhardsen, 75, the grand old man of Norwegian politics, a Labor party leader for 16 years. To Mr. Gerhardsen, the referendum was a rebuke in view of all the blitheness, labor and social forces supporting entry. It acted a "childish" opinion, the young against authority, the countryside against Oslo. Norway is such a stable country, Mr. Gerhardsen argues, that the vote is only a one-shot affair, a temporary repudiation of leaders that will have no lasting political effect. The other face is that of Einar Erbe, 29, an ambitious Labor member of parliament who broke his party to oppose Market membership. Mr. Forde says only: "Norwegian political life will be the same. The Labor party will remain the party that will lead the nation to a superlative system. It said can produce an attractive alternative of our own. We have some unpleasant nationalistic sentiments on our side. But unless think people can't govern themselves, you can't dismiss their feelings."

taught at Oslo University before entering parliament. "I don't believe there is a credibility gap between political leaders and people," says Langset. "I think that even the defecting Labor voters will come back to their party." The referendum was an isolated case. Norway is a policy of this country will be influenced by the "no" voters. There is a new interest everywhere in environmental, in decentralization. Our next party platform will reflect this and will be marked by the concern over distant authority and ecology.

At a glance, Norway appears the nation least likely to provide a platform for fresh political ideas. Oslo, the political and cultural capital, is a placid, provincial town with suburban villas on tree-lined streets five minutes from the center. Most of the country's four million inhabitants live within walking distance of splendid lakes and magnificent forests, rich in birches, pines and maples. Norwegians are close to and cherish nature. On winter weekends, one in five from Oslo take to the ski slopes. The most common consumer article in sight is not a car but the rucksack worn by hikers.

It is striking that the bitter debate here raised some of the most advanced political questions on Europe's agenda: Is bigness better? What is the ideal size of a state? How can a modern citizen retain a sense of identity? Which matters more, the maximum creation of economic goods or a qualitatively richer life?



"I said: 'In our day, Norwegians didn't bother to vote—they just went into Europe.'"

For all Norway's stability, prosperity and egalitarianism, even establishment leaders who minimize the referendum concede that public policy must undergo a change. All parties agree that an even stronger effort must be mounted to slow down the drift to the cities, to preserve the special blend of an industrial economy in a rural setting. Norway now gives heavy direct and indirect subsidies to encourage the building of new plants in the countryside. All parties are now drawing up programs to strengthen this effort.

There is, of course, a paradox in this. In part, the referendum was a vote against industrialization. But farms here are too inefficient to support the economic standard farmers demand, even with big subsidies. The peculiar Norwegian contribution is the insistence that better-paying jobs—meaning factory jobs—be brought to workers and not the reverse. There is another paradox, too. Plans for tax privilege and direct handouts to industry imply a strong central government. A remote community in the distant north cannot finance such things. So even Mr. Forde, the young Labor party enthusiast, acknowledges that the vote against a centralized Common Market cannot lead to more decentralization within Norway itself.

New Parliament

The country will elect a new parliament next year and, at this point, no one talks with confidence about winners and losers. The Labor party, with nearly half the parliament's seats, has been running the government until it lost the referendum. Some

of its anti-Market industrial workers are now thought to be ripe for parties further to the left, none of them now represented in the legislature. Some of Labor's traditional farm votes may move to the right, to the anti-Market Center party which stands exclusively for farm interests. But political loyalties run very deeply in this orderly land. If all the voting parties promote roughly similar programs, there will be little reason for much change in voting patterns.

On the economic front, authorities here agree that the rejection of membership will not make much short-run difference to Norway's steady if unspectacular growth. The Labor government had forecast a 4.6 percent gain in gross national product next year, on the assumption that Norway would join the Market. Petter Jacob Bjerve, head of the Central Bureau of Statistics and a pro-Marketeer, thinks that the "no" will slice less than one percentage point from this target. Its main impact, he argues, will take place over a long period of time. Norway, he says, will continue to enjoy growth but at a slower rate than Market membership would have afforded.

Businessmen grumble a most about the "no" and complain that it has made them uncertain about how much to invest. Norway will seek, and almost surely get, some kind of deal with the Common Market to insure traditional export outlets.

Keynesian Aims

But the Common Market is designed to protect its own members. Any deal will have escape clauses, preventing out-

siders from taking too many sales away from members. To be sure, if business here holds back on investment, the government will fill the gap. Norway was one of the first nations to dedicate itself to full employment, to adopt Keynesian fiscal policies and guide itself.

Apart from the uncertainty of escape clauses, Norwegian industrialists are unsure how generous the Common Market trade deal will be in four vital products: aluminum, where France and Britain, a new member, do not welcome Norwegian competition; fish and paper products, both running into British interests; and ferro-alloys, the minerals used for steel and also produced in Common Market nations.

These products account for nearly half of Norway's export of goods and about 20 percent of its total output.

The best deal, from Norway's standpoint, is one in which the Common Market admits these products without tariff barriers in a reasonably brief number of years. But the Brussels bureaucrats are annoyed with Norway's "no" and are understandably reluctant to give Oslo the economic benefits of membership without payment of a political price. More importantly, the rival French, British and other vested interests in the Common Market will water down a free trade deal.

On the other hand, the Market has been stung by charges that it is an inhuman, faceless machine. A generous free trade agreement with Norway could counter that. Above all, Norway is NATO's northern flank and the Market must worry that a harsh economic settlement will push Norway closer to Sweden's neutralist orbit.

**Raise Money, Distribute Buttons
Americans Politick Abroad**

LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Along Shaftesbury Avenue, American youths hand out campaign brochures and wear buttons reading "I Am McGovern." In Belgrave drawing rooms, supporters of President Nixon are making plans for fund-raising auctions and private parties for visiting White House officials. At Heathrow Airport, tourists are given stickers bearing the phrase "McGovern's in My Bag."

There are Nixon dinners in Rome and Brussels. McGovern picnics in Berlin and distribution of leaflets for both presidential candidates outside University College, Dublin, in a campaign that has stirred confusion, apathy and, at times, excitement among Americans overseas.

"There's a tendency to feel that the Republican effort is going along well, and the thing we fear most is Brownism," said Clement M. Brown Jr., a Colorado-born businessman who has lived in Paris 12 years and is now chairman of the European Republican Committee. "We've had dinners for Rogers Morton [Secretary of the Interior], Sen. [Robert] Taft and that great liberal Bill Buckley is coming to town next week to give a partisan speech."

"We've got pretty much the business community and the American Chamber of Commerce and American Club people," said the 50-year-old chairman of Olmaco, a chemical company. "We don't have the preponderance of writers or newspapermen or stars. We don't have Shirley MacLaine."

Comparison

If the Nixon campaign is muted—and largely restricted to fund-raising dinners and half-page ads in The International Herald Tribune—the McGovern overseas drive is a cluster of noisy rock parties as well as luncheons, auctions and concerts. Lee Remick, James Jones, Tony Curtis, Mary McCarthy, Irwin Shaw and Patricia Kennedy Lawford have helped the campaign overseas together with students, lawyers, some business men and young tourists.

Raising money and spurring eligible voters overseas to support President Nixon or Sen. McGovern are the prime aims of the election effort.

Mr. Brown estimated that the 12 European committees for the re-election of President Nixon have set a "modest" goal of \$100,000. "I would doubt if we've hit 50 percent of that," he said. (Newsprint ads, however, that read "The Nixon Doctrine Makes Sense to Americans Abroad" are paid for by the Washington-based Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.)

Surprisingly, the McGovern campaign may have raised only a bit less money in Europe so far—estimates range from \$35,000 to \$45,000. Fund-raising methods included a reception and dinner for John Kenneth Galbraith, the economist and writer, in Paris; a Labor Day picnic in Berlin; a party at the Hard Rock Cafe and luncheon at Leith's Restaurant in London as well as a showing of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" in a South Kensington movie theater.

Although the McGovern campaign overseas may seem a bit more colorful than the Nixon drive, some Democrats overseas complain privately about the "lack of organization" in the United States as well as the negligible effort to retain old-line prominent Democrats. The defeat of the Angier Biddle Duke, former ambassador to Spain and a Democrat with social and financial connections, was a blow to the McGovern forces here. Mr. Duke heads Democrats for Nixon in London.

"We've seen some slackening of enthusiasm," said Bernard L. Greer, a 33-year-old lawyer from Knoxville, Tenn., and co-chairman of the McGovern committee in Paris. "You don't get the feel of the campaign over here. It's very self-contained. The news is distilled. There's a terrible state of confusion about voting rights abroad that's turned people off."

Among both sides the single unifying theme is annoyance and confusion over the voting status of the estimated 1 to 1.5 million Americans in Europe. A bipartisan committee of Republican and Democratic lawyers has been set up to unambiguously the voting requirements and even begin test cases in U.S. courts.

About half the states have made it relatively simple for former residents to vote abroad in the presidential election. Lawyers point out that the other states, including New York and California, have voting qualifications that dampen enthusiasm. At least 10 states demand income tax payments before an absentee voter receives a ballot.

**Campaign in East
Like Those in U.S.**

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (NYT).—American politics have come to the Ginza. Supporters of Sen. George McGovern approached American residents and tourists in front of the McDonald's hamburger stand in Tokyo's main shopping district the other day, seeking to persuade them to vote for the Democratic candidate. They plan to continue the street campaigning for the rest of the month.

Last week, Sen. Marlow W. Cook, Republican of Kentucky, addressed a rally of about 60 of President Nixon's backers at the American Club. The senator, who is not up for re-election this year, is scheduled to speak to similar gatherings in Seoul, Taipei, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Sydney.

Both the Americans Abroad for McGovern and the United States Citizens in Asia for Nixon appear to be microcosms of the main campaign organizations at home in respect to the people who are involved, their activities, and the style in which they politics.

The McGovern backers are largely under 30 years old, and many are women. They are scurrying about on an enthusiastic if somewhat loosely organized campaign. Among the active McGovern workers are teachers, missionaries, housewives and persons working at whatever they can find in Japan.

The Nixon supporters are mostly well over 30, have mostly men doing the work, and are conducting a deliberately low-key program. The Nixon group is composed largely of established businessmen here.

Rival Leaders

Dina Hedges, of Boston and Iowa, is chairman of the McGovern group. She was once in the Peace Corps and her husband, John, is a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union who is counseling American servicemen here on draft questions. The group's publicity is handled by Sandra Hagman, of Pontiac, Mich., an English teacher at Aoyama Gakuin school.

Mrs. Anna Chennault, the Chinese-born widow of Gen. Claire Chennault, is the Washington-based chairman of the Nixon organization. Locally the co-chairmen are George Purdy, the retired head of Dresser Industries here, and George Zettler, a vice-president of the Flying Tiger Line. Publicity is handled by William Savestrom, who heads a public relations concern here.

Americans Abroad for McGovern is trying to raise money for the senator's campaign by selling stickers, buttons, and bumper stickers for either 30 yen (10 cents) or 100 yen (33 cents).

Mr. Purdy said that the Nixon group's effort was limited to sending out form letters obtained from the Nixon campaign headquarters in Washington and to personal telephone calls. "We want to keep this thing in low-key," he said.

Everybody loves a winner.

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abex CP 94377	3	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94378	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94379	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94380	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94381	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94382	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94383	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94384	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94385	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94386	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94387	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94388	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94389	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94390	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94391	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94392	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94393	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94394	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94395	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94396	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94397	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94398	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94399	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94400	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abex CP 94377	3	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94378	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94379	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94380	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94381	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94382	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
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Abex CP 94395	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94396	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94397	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
Abex CP 94398	3	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4
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Referring to the advertisement in it

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securities No. 3, detached from CDR

of 30 shares of Security Prices Homes, Ltd.

new CDR of 30 shares of S.P.H. can be

obtained from October 15th, 1972, at the

office of the undersigned. After October

15th, 1972, the undersigned shares of

the CDR's which have not been claimed

will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction

of expenses, will be held in cash at the

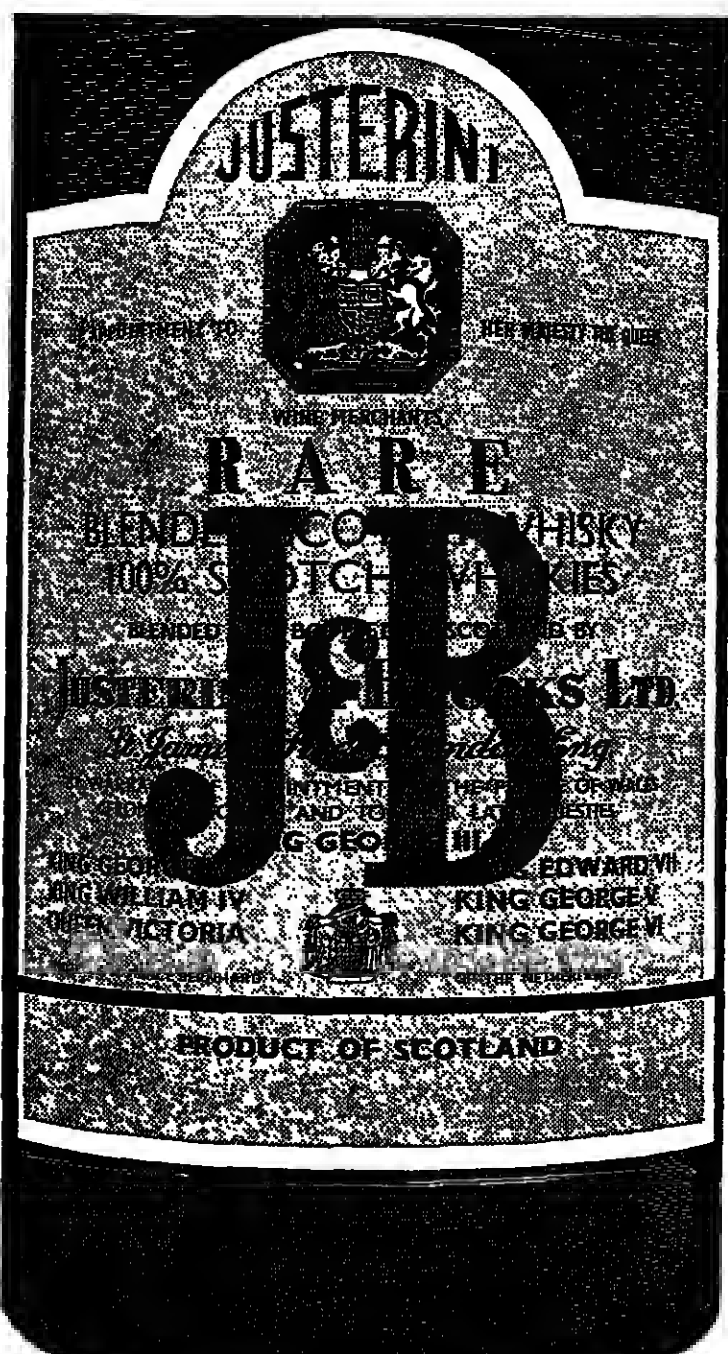
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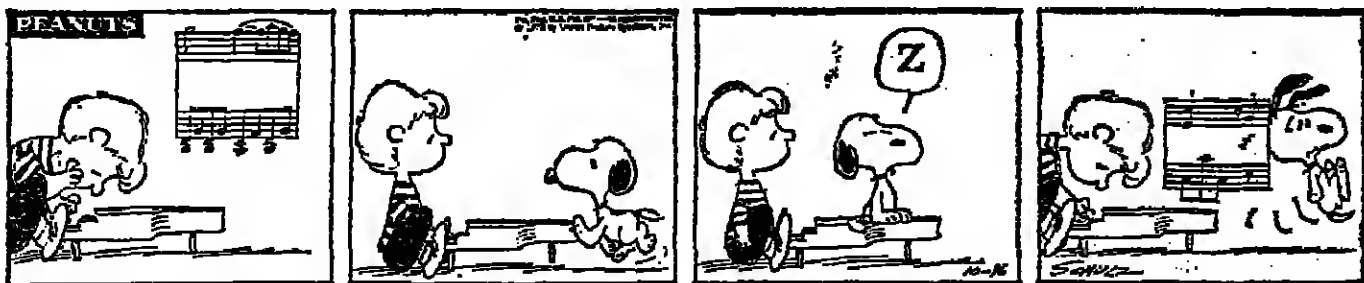
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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PEANUTS



B.C.



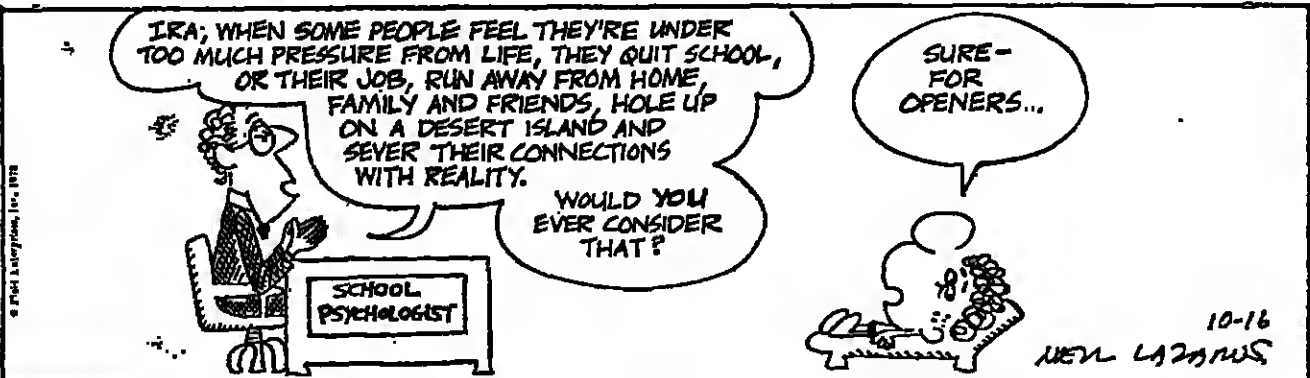
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MIS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether to lead your partner's suit against no trump or attempt to establish your own suit is a psychological problem as well as a technical one. Partners tend to be unforgiving if a failure to lead their suit has disastrous consequences, but indulgent or even oblivious if the opposite is true. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

West passed and North opened with a weak two bid in diamonds. East overcalled two spades and South jumped to three no trump. This ended the auction, and West risked his partner's wrath by leading the club king. However, this time the irritation was all in the declarer's quarter as the contract was now headed for defeat.

South won the first trick and ran diamonds at once. Against it West had to discard both his spades, one heart and one club to reach this position:

NORTH
54
102
9
WEST
K6
Q643
SOUTH
KJ6
A8
J

South then made the best play available to him by leading a club, but East played the five, deliberately unblocking the suit. West won and returned a club to the ten, allowing East to play a heart. All this was very difficult, and it needed an inspiration by East at the first trick to drop the club

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THEY'RE NOT SICK, JOEY. THEY'RE JUST TIRED FROM HANGIN' ON ALL SUMMER!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORDE
COVAL
TAFLEY
HALINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

PEOPLE OF PARADOX
An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization
By Michael Kammen. Illustrated, Alfred A. Knopf, \$16.95.

Reviewed by Marcus Cunliffe

IT might seem as easy as falling off a log to produce yet another book about American national character. The guidelines have already been set out by a multitude of previous interpreters, American and foreign. You can take the inheritance tack, once popular among historians as the "germ theory." According to this genetic approach institutions are best explained by tracing back where they came from. The emphasis here is on origins and continuity.

Alternatively, you can opt for the environment tack, typified by the frontier theory of Frederick Jackson Turner. According to this second approach nature is far more important than nurture. American institutions are best explained by examining the New World context, and divergences from and repudiations of the Old World. Here the emphasis is on outcomes and discontinuity.

Or, thirdly, you can argue that the truth lies somewhere in between, by offering a mix of germ and frontier. This appears to avoid the oversimplifications of the first two approaches. Why should we have to believe either that the United States is unique or that it is merely a branch of the parent culture? Why not both, depending on how uniqueness is defined?

But there is not much point in falling off a log. Staying on the log, along with Tocqueville and the other masters, is extremely difficult. How to offer an interpretation that is both convincing and subtle? No one would maintain that American civilization is an exact copy of that of Europe. Granted that it became different, when, how and to what extent did this occur? And just what is this quality of Americanness? Michael Kammen, professor of history at Cornell, has made a brilliant stab at reformulating some of these ancient yet perennially intriguing problems.

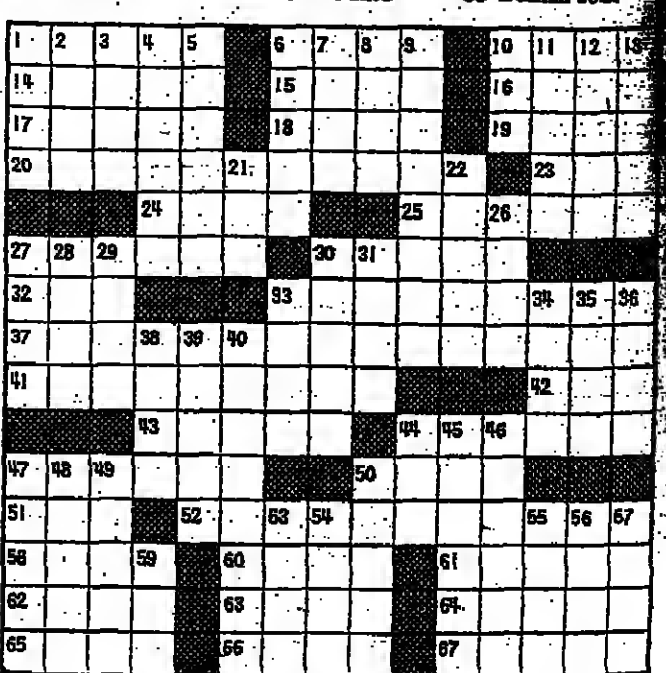
The excellence of his book rests on several factors. To begin with, he is a colonial historian. Instead of assuming that an American national style somehow emerged full-grown and overnight in 1776, 1789 or 1815, he bases his inquiry on conditions in the British North America of the 17th and 18th centuries. He perceives them as bewildered societies, wrestling with questions of jurisdiction ("legitimacy" is Kammen's word) in matters of law, religion and politics, and working willy-nilly toward patterns of compromise ("unstable pluralism"). This part of the argument is detailed, ingenious and richly documented.

He also sees that colonial America cannot be treated in isolation. He uses comparison not only to bring out the special qualities of British America, as in his illuminating references to French Canada and the Hispanic colonies, but to stress the complexity of 17th-century England. Kammen

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- High spot for tourists
 - "Planet of the subject"
 - Arabian gulf
 - Growing out
 - School study
 - San
 - Brilliant
 - Ponte Vecchio's crossing
 - Arabian port
 - Kentucky attraction
 - Identical
 - Miss Claire and others
 - Legislates
 - Spanish poet
 - Deliver the
 - Miss Farrow
 - Newspaper photos
 - Hardwood
 - With pleasing effect
 - Measure of heat
 - David's friend et al.
 - In flower
 - Famous express
 - La Scala feature
 - Crew
 - Ferde Grofé
 - Too
 - Angered
 - Pygmy cattle of S.A.
 - Yesterday, in Calais
 - of peace
 - Coins
 - Part of a Paris opera
 - Pitcher
 - Dialect
 - Truth, in China
 - Put an — (stop)
 - Hebrew lyre
 - Initials on a bus transfer
 - In — of
 - Farm crop
 - Highlanders
 - Film of yesterday
 - Bean scars
 - Biblical mountain
 - That, in Spain
 - Grape refuse
 - Peeve
 - Cake feature
 - Caricature offering
 - Bow
 - Italian Blanchette
 - Poet Sidney
 - City on the Missouri
 - Memento
 - Greatest part
 - Snake
 - ... all in
 - Snow glacier
 - Yin's counter
 - Holy Roman emperor
 - Cartoonist
 - Danish coin



السلامة

A's Overcome Reds, 2-1, Lead 2-0 in World Series

Rudi Is Star at Bat, Afield

By Joseph Durso

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Oakland A's made it two light over the Cincinnati Reds with a 2-1 victory, giving them a commanding lead in the World Series.

The American League champion A's did it with another cast of heroes, starting with her Catfish Hunter.

He kept the Reds scoreless in the ninth inning, and then late help from Rolfe Fingers, the best pitcher in the game, kept the Reds from scoring in the third inning.

But Joe Rudi, whose home in the third inning peddled Oakland lead and whose leap catch against the wall in the fourth protected it.

Rudi's stellar performance was a surprise, as he had not won a World Series game in 1968.

He was hit by Rudi, the 26-year-old Californian who led the A's this summer with a .285 batting average.

On the 1-and-2 pitch from Grimesley in the third inning, he pulled it long and high into the lower deck and suddenly it was 2-0, Oakland.

The Reds threatened in the fifth, sixth and ninth, when they nearly broke loose.

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Series Schedule

Oakland A's vs. Cincinnati Reds (National League) in best four-of-seven games.
Tuesday—at Oakland.
Wednesday—at Oakland.
Thursday—at Oakland, if necessary.
Saturday—at Cincinnati, if necessary.
Sunday—at Cincinnati, if necessary.

Tenace Paces First Victory

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—With Reggie Jackson on campus in the dugout, the Oakland A's defeated the favored Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, yesterday in the opening game of the 98th World Series.

The American League champions did it on only four hits, but two of them were home runs by Gene Tenace, who made baseball history by becoming the first man to hit home runs the first two times he went to bat in the Series.

Tenace, in fact, drove in all three runs that Oakland scored off Gary Nolan. He put the A's in front by 2-0 in the second inning and by 3-2 in the fifth.

Blue A Volunteer

This made a winner of Ken Holtzman, who pitched the first five innings for Oakland, and helped—

to revive the image of Vida Blue, who pitched the last two and a third in relief. Blue, the pitching sensation of baseball in 1971, had been brooding recently about bullpen duty.

But he volunteered for it and was in there at the finish for the team in the yellow-and-gold pullovers.

The game was scoreless with two outs in the second inning when Tenace got his first chance.

George Hendrick, playing in Jackson's spot, drew a walk on Nolan's 3-and-2 pitch and then the count on Tenace went to two balls, one strike.

The next pitch was a fastball that he lined 350 feet to left field and just over the fence for two runs.

It was only the fifth time since the baseball season began last April that Tenace had cleared a fence, but it made him the ninth man in World Series history to hit a home run in his first time at bat.

However, in the bottom of the inning, the Reds shaved the lead in half. Johnny Bench led off with a single to left and Tony Perez chased him to third with a line single to center.

When Denis Menke walked, they had the bases loaded and nobody out.

But they missed a great opportunity. Cesar Geronimo popped out behind shortstop Steve Conception, hit a slow chop to shortstop Bert Campaneris that scored Bench when the double play just missed connections.

Then Nolan struck out and Holtzman escaped at the cost of only one run.

Nolan Fans Again

Two innings later, though, the Reds nudged over another run and were back in the game. They got it on a leadoff walk to Bench, another single by Perez and another force-out at second base on a grounder by Menke.

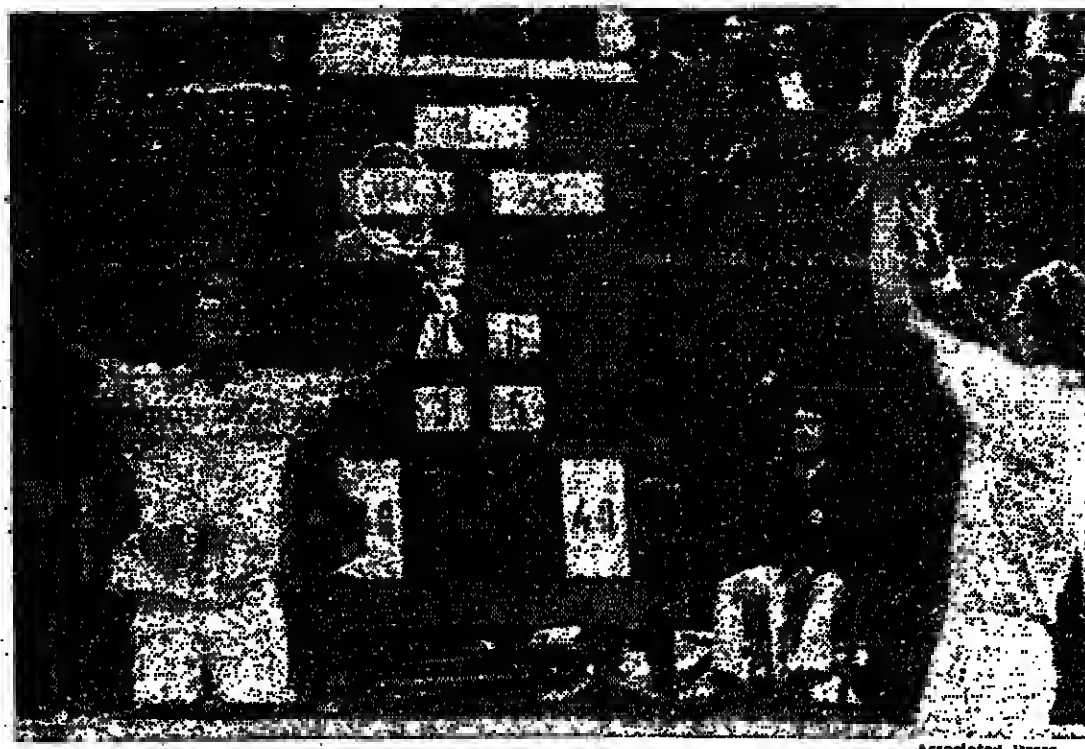
But they left two runners on base when Nolan again struck out.

Now it was the top of the fifth and, with one down, it was Tenace's turn again. He went to bat just after manager Dick Williams had made his first of many round trips to the Astroturf in field, this time to protest a close play on Hendrick at first base.

Williams returned to his dugout and watched Tenace lift the one-strike pitch high down the left-field line just past the foul pole for his second home run, breaking the tie and the record.

It was still only the fifth inning, and the Reds had five more turns at bat. But Holtzman knocked them off in the bottom of the fifth and then, after Bench opened the sixth with a double, the reinforcements started arriving from the bullpen.

Even then, the game was a success for Holtzman, who allowed only one single to the first three batters in the Reds' line-up—Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Bob Tolson—who reached base 782 times in the regular season.



OH JOY—Erik Van Dillen (left) and Stan Smith cheer doubles victory over Romania.

NFL Bears Win, 17-0, On Douglass Running

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Quarterback Bobby Douglass raced 57 yards for one touchdown and passed 41 yards to Earl Thomas for another today as the Chicago Bears picked up their first National Football League victory of the season, 17-0, over the Cleveland Browns.

Douglass picked up 157 yards rushing, with 98 coming in the second half. The Browns' only threat came when Ben Davis intercepted a Douglass pass and returned it to the Cleveland 45.

After a 24-yard pass to Fair Hooker and a running play, Browns quarterback Mike Phipps raced to the Bears' eight-yard line. But a personal foul put the ball on the Bears' 26 and Phipps lost a fumble.

Steelers 24, Oilers 7

Terry Bradshaw passed for a touchdown and ran for another and rookie Franco Harris rushed for 115 yards and his first touchdown to spur Pittsburgh to a 24-7 victory over Houston.

The Steelers defense, which sacked Dan Pastorini five times for a total of 40 yards, did not allow the Oilers to penetrate Pittsburgh territory until the closing minutes.

Rams 34, Eagles 3

Los Angeles stopped Philadelphia, 34-3, behind Roman Gabriel, converting three turnovers inside the Eagle 25-yard line into touchdowns.

Gabriel tossed 19 yards to John Love for a touchdown and Willie Ellison ran a yard for another after safety Jim Neftci returned an interception to the 11-yard line.

Bob Thomas bolted over from the two after defensive end Coy Bacon recovered a fumble by Eagle quarterback John Raves and Jim Bertelsen capped the scoring with a six-yard sweep, after defensive end Fred Dryer picked up a fumble by Reeves' replacement, Pete Liske.

Dolphins 24, Chargers 10

Veteran Earl Morrill came in at quarterback in the first period after Bob Griese was hurt and led Miami to a 24-10 victory over San Diego.

The 38-year-old Morrill led Miami to a 37-yard field goal by Gary Yarbrough after the injury to Griese.

He passed for two touchdowns, 18 yards to Howard Twilley and 19 to Paul Warfield, after San Diego tied the score 3-3 on Dennis Porter's 12-yard field goal.

Miami continued as the only undefeated and untied team in the NFL.

Jets 41, Patriots 13

Emerson Booser scored on runs of 37, 22 and 5 yards and John Riggins added a touchdown with a six-yard drive, and the two ground out 318 yards rushing as New York beat New England, 41-13.

Joe Namath, concentrating on a ground attack, threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to Rich Caster, and Bobby Bowfield kicked a pair of 37-yard field goals for the other New York scores.

The Jets turned on the running game as a 30-minute wind whipped the field. Riggins carried the ball 32 times for 168 yards and Booser 18 times for 150 yards. Booser had a 51-yard run called back when Ed Bell was caught holding in the third quarter.

Tackle Leads 27-0 Victory By Oklahoma

DALLAS, Oct. 15.—An Oklahoma defensive tackle, Derland Moore, blocked a Texas quick kick in the third period for a crucial touchdown and ran down a Texas fumble for another score yesterday to lead the second-ranked Sooners to a 27-0 victory.

Until Moore blocked the quick kick, Oklahoma held a 3-0 lead on a 37-yard field goal by Rick Fitcher. As Alan Lowry dropped back to punt on third down from his own 15-yard line, Moore roared in untouched, Guard Lucious Selmon fell on the ball in the end zone for a touchdown.

Oklahoma's defense was superb as the Sooners became the first team to shut out Texas since 1963—a span of 100 games.

USC 42, California 14

Quarterback Mike Rae ran for two touchdowns through the California line and fullback Sam Cunningham plunged for two more as top-ranked Southern California routed the Bears 42-14.

The Trojans, rolling to their sixth victory without defeat, took another stride toward the Rose Bowl.

Stanford 24, Washington 0

While the injured Washington, quarterbacked by Sonny Stikler, watched most of the game from the sidelines, Mike Boryla passed Stanford to a 24-0 victory over previously undefeated Washington.

LSU 35, Auburn 7

Quarterback Bert Jones threw three touchdowns passes to wide receiver Gerald Kelsey and ran for another to lead Louisiana State to a 35-7 victory over Auburn.

Iowa 23, Northwestern 13

Iowa stunned Northwestern on Brian Robison's 42-yard end-around and Rick Penney's 47-yard punt return to score a 23-12 upset. The Hawkeyes held a 20-0 halftime lead.

Arizona State 59, Utah 48

Arizona State, sparked by a 28-point second quarter and an offensive total of 683 yards, kept its hopes alive for another Western Athletic Conference football title by defeating Utah, 59-48.

Houston 49, San Diego 14

Houston's substitute quarterback, Terry Peel, and Robert Ford combined on a 99-yard pass play in the third quarter and D.C. Nobles threw four first-half touchdowns passes to lead the Cougars to a 49-14 victory over previously undefeated San Diego State.

Michigan 10, Michigan St. 0

Gil Chapman, a sophomore wingback, raced 88 yards down the left side on a reverse for a touchdown with less than nine minutes to play to pad a previously 3-0 lead and give sixth-ranked Michigan a 10-0 Big Ten football victory over Michigan State.

Syracuse 30, Navy 14

Syracuse's resawakened offense struck for three touchdowns in the opening quarter today and, with Bernie Ruff's three field goals in the second half, the Orange defeated Navy, 30-14.

Penn State 45, Army 0

John Hufnagel, Penn State's quarterback, returned to Michie Stadium, the scene of his first start and first big success in college football and led the Nittany Lions to a 45-0 victory over Army.

Cruisers 2, Oilers 2

Gerry Pinder scored two goals to give Cleveland a 3-2 victory over Alberta.

Fifth Successive Year Smith Beats Tiriace, U.S. Wins Davis Cup

By Bernard Kirsch

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Stan Smith continued an old habit today and gave the United States its fifth straight Davis Cup.

In today's opening singles, Smith persevered over Romania's Ion Tiriac, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-0, to give the United States an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Romania in this the best-of-five-match series. It was the fifth successive Davis Cup final in which Smith scored, or helped score, the decisive point.

Later, in a meaningless match with little pressure, the Nastase finally won one, beating Tom Gorman, 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 10-8. It made the final score, 3-2.

Yesterday, both Nastase and Tiriac were on the losing side as Smith and Erik Van Dillen, a team for a year and four months, played perfectly as doubles partners and scored a 6-2, 6-0, 6-3 victory in the astounding time of an hour and 48 minutes. After the match, the U.S. captain, Dennis Ralston, a great doubles player, said that the Van Dillen-Smith exhibition "was the greatest I have seen." The Romanians agreed.

After yesterday's match on the clay Progresul court, Nastase said, "We didn't expect them to play so well. It was so easy last year. Maybe they know our game."

Last year in the cup final in Charlotte, N.C., Nastase and Tiriac, a team for more than 10 years, routed Smith and Van Dillen in three sets.

"But last year, don't forget," said the 21-year-old Van Dillen, "me and Stan had only played together for four months. When we played Nastase and Tiriac, now it's a year and four months."

What a difference that year has made for the team. Like last year though, Smith is still one of tennis's greatest competitors. He showed that in today's fifth set.

Tiriac, 33, was supposed to be easy prey for the 6-foot 4-inch American, who walloped Nastase on opening day. But Smith, always a slow starter, could not get going in the first set, was broken twice and lost 6-4.

Official Trouble

In the second and third sets Smith had trouble only with the linesmen and the umpire who, at times, refused to cooperate with the referee, Enrique Mores of Argentina.

With the score at 1-1, Smith scored a clean ace that should have made it 2-1, but the linesman called the shot out. Smith, angry but able to control himself, served an ace to the same spot and it was called "good." Tiriac applauded the American.

With the score 3-2, Mores had the linesman removed after he made his fourth double call. Later in the set, Tiriac returned a shot from near the net straight at Smith's legs. Smith did not forget that action after the match.

Smith had the third set under control although Tiriac tried to

Red Wings 5, Flyers 0

Marcel Dionne scored two goals and goalie Roy Edwards recorded his first shutout in three years as Detroit beat Philadelphia, 5-0.

North Stars 3, Canucks 3

Charlie Burrows scored on a scramble in front of the net with 8:11 left in the game to lift Minnesota to a 3-3 tie with Vancouver.

Black Hawks 4, Blues 2

Dennis Hull scored two goals and added an assist as Chicago remained unbeaten by topping St. Louis, 4-2.

NHL Results

Saturday's Games
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2 (Bordese, White, Hull 2, Ogar, Thomson).
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 0 (Dionne 2, Rochford, Fontaine, Libet).
Pittsburgh 3, California 2 (McDonald 2, Schutte, Barkotz, Lynch, Howard, Graves).
Toronto 6, Los Angeles 0 (Barr, Boudreau, Robles, Ellis, Ullman; Berry, Barkotz, Corrigan 2).
New York Islanders 4 (Ragotzke, Marcotte 2, Watson, O'Donnell, Stanfield, Cashman; Harris, Westfall, Mair, Cameron).
Montreal 6, NY Rangers 1 (Lemaire 2, Tardif, Latos, Savard, Hodge; Gilbert).
Buffalo 1, Atlanta 1 (Lorentz, Hicks).
Vancouver 2, Minnesota 3 (Teananili, Talbot, Kurtenbach; Burns, Gibbs, Grant).

Brigham Young 31, Texas (N Pace) 14.

Colorado 34, Iowa 21, 22.

Idaho 31, Northern Ill. 13.

Stanford 34, Washington 15.

UCLA 37, Oregon St. 7.

USC 42, California 14.

Washington State 34, Oregon 14.

Wyoming 28, Colorado 21.

LSO 35, Auburn 7.

Maryland 21, Villanova 7.

Miami (Fla.) 24, Tulane 21.

Morgan St. 25, South Carolina St. 21.

North Carolina St. 21, Kentucky 26.

NU State 44, Wake Forest 15.

Southern Miss. 24, Richmond 10.

Tampa 44, Southern Ill. 6.

TCU 34, Oklahoma St. 22.

VPF 34, Oklahoma St. 22.

Arizona 27, New Mexico 15.

Arkansas 21, Baylor 20.

Boston 49, San Diego St. 14.

Oklahoma 37, Texas 6.

South Dakota 41, Merrimack 6.

St. Cloud St. 20, Wayne 12.

Toledo 20, W. Michigan 13.

Alabama 24, Florida 7.

Davison 31, Furman 25.

Duke 7, Clemson 0.

East Carolina 27, Citadel 21.

Florida St. 25, Mississippi St. 21.

Georgia 14, Mississippi 17.

Oranburg 27, Mississippi 7.

Jackson St. 22, Southern 17.

Air Force 13, Boston Coll. 9.

Alfred 23, St. Lawrence 6.

Amherst 35, Bowdoin 13.

Carroll 24, Penn St.

Dartmouth 26, Princeton 14.

Delaware 24, Connecticut 7.

Harvard 26, Columbia 15.

Holy Cross 21, Colgate 6.

Lebanon V. 25, Swarthmore 6.

Lehigh 21, Bucknell 6.

Massachusetts 44, BU 15.

Midwestern 21, Williams 13.

New Hampshire 17, Maine 14.

Northeastern St. American Int. 13.

Penn St. 45, Army 0.

Rutgers 21, Lafayette 7.

Syracuse 30, Navy 14.

Temple 22, W. Virginia 35.

Trinity (Conn.) 7, RPI 6.

Tufts 17, Norwich 11.

Vermont 14, Rhode Island 13.

Western 21, Coast Guard 22.

Yale 62, Brown 19.

Box Score of First Series Game

OAKLAND (A)	ab	r	e	h	bi
Campaneris, ss	3	0	2	0	0
Uhl, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Uhl, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Stein, lb	3	0	0	0	0
Wright, pr	3	0	0	0	0
Wright, lb	3	0	0	0	0
Ando, 3b	4	0	0	0	0
Endrick, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Enache, c	3	2	2	3	0
Green, 2b	3	0	0	0	0
Jaques, ph	1	0	0	0	0
Uhlak, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Intzman, p	2	0	0	0	0
Ingers, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	4	3	

Total	27	3	4	3	Total	31	2	7
Oakland	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

